VIETNAM

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"SO LONG AS A SINGLE AGGRESSOR REMAINS IN OUR COUNTRY, WE MUST CON-TINUE THE FIGHT AND WIPE HIM OUT,"

> (From President Ho Chi Minh's Nov. 3, 1968 appeal)

THE NFL\PRODICIOUS ARCHITECT AND LEADER OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM REVOLUTION

IGHT years ago, on December 20,1960, in a liberated area of South Viet Nam, the NFL was founded.

Tounded.

Tounded.

To was the natural struggle waged by various sections of the South Sou gard of the express provisions of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. Peasants were evicted from of the land allotted by people's power during the first Resistance. Workers and the have-nots in the cities were victims of unemployment and the soaring cost of living. National bourgeois were hurt in their business by the dumping of unsold U.S. goods. Life was also a burden for religious sects, ethnic minorities, youth, wo-men, intellectuals, democratic personalities, progressives and all patriots disgusted by violence and corruption which had become national Sports, by subservience to U.S. imby subservience to U.S. im-perialism, cultural and social degradation, etc... The cup was full with the promulga-tion of Law 10/1959 on spe-cial military tribunals. These were empowered to pass only two kinds of sentence-death penalty or life imprisonment,

and could, within 24 hours, upon simple denunciation, sentence to death and order the execution of anyone sus-pected of only the intent to commit a crime against "the security of the State".

security of the State".

The struggle_sporadic at first, grew into mass support of the structure of the stru

came into existence.

Right at its birth, on
December 20, 1960, the Front
represented a political force
rallying in its ranks all political parties and mass organisations and all social strata,
and a material force controlling areas freed from enemy
and organs exercising in fact
the functions of an administration.

With a 10-point programme of action answering to the deepest aspirations and the essential rights of the people which, by its inspiration, constitutes a force of immeasurable magnitude, the NFL has turned out to be the prodigious leader of the South Viet Nam Revolution and architect of all its achieve-

THE founding of the NFL indeed marked the indeed marked the starting point of an extremely important stage of the South Viet Nam Revolution, that of continued offen-sives and repeated successes.

Under the sound leadership Under the sound leadership of the Front our Southern compatriots, developing the traditions of national union of our people and applying during centuries and especially during the traditions of the fight against foreign aggression, have built up political and military forces capabal sits schemes.

December 16 1968

No. 195

5th Year

From the beginning of 1961 to mid-1965, after having completely foiled the latter's manoeuvres aimed at realising their neo-colonialist designs through the agency of the their neo-colonialist designs hrough the sgency of the dictatorial, fascist regime of the Ngo Dinh Diem family, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people frustrated different pacification plans worked out by Washington— the Staley-Taylor plan, the

(Continued page 7)

* 22th anniversary of the Nationwide Resistance against French colonialists (Dec. 19)

¥ 24th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam People's Army (Dec. 22)

* 8th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation (Dec. 20)



Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the NFL Central Committee

NFL role decisive in any South Viet Nam Political Settlement

N May 1954, at the Ge-neva Conference on In-N May 1954, at the Geneva Conference on Indechina, pro-American G. Bidault termed the Viet Minh, i.e. Vietnamese patriots represented by the DEVN Gow entered by the DEVN Gow entered by the Devn Vietnamese patriots represented by the American supported by the American scon afterward force them to sign the Geneva Agreements. The writing on the wall however does not seem to have been seen by the U.S. imperialists. They committed have been seen by the U.S. imperialists. They committed Viet Nam. Starting from the Southern part of the country. Flouting the Geneva Agreements, they schemed to turn seems of the Country of the Countr south Viet Nam into U.S. neo-colony and military base. They used hangman Ngo Dinh Diem to quell with violence the aspirations to

independence, democracy and peace nutrured by the South Victnamese people of all walls are well as a surface of the surface of

(Continued base 2)

Landmarks since 1960 in the PLAF march towards complete victory Page 5 zamanamanamana

Revolutionary power strengthened in South Viet Nam

The NFL just cause has won world progressives' sympathy THE Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has appointed & delegation of the South Viet Nam National, Front for Liberation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

The delegation comprises :

1. Tran Buu Kiem, member of the Presidium,
Chairman of the Commission for External Relations
of the Central Committee of the NFL, Head of the

2. Professor Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the Central Committee of the NFL, Deputy Head of the

3. Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Central Com-mittee of the NFL, Deputy Head;

4. Nguyen Van Tien; member of the Central Committee of the NFL, member;

 Mme Do Thi Duy Lien, member of the NFL Committee for the Saigon — Gia Dinh area, member; 6. Tran Van Tu, Head of the Permanent Rep-sentation of the NFL to the Polish People's

7. Dinh Ba Tai, Head of the Permanent Represen-tation of the NFL to the Hungarian People's Re-Republic, member; and

Dang Van Thu, high-ranking officer of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces,

(Dec 10, 1968 NFL CC. Communique)

I .- UNITE THE ENTIRE PEOPLE, FIGHT THE U.S. AGGRESSORS, SAVE THE COUNTRY

II BUILD AN INDE-PENDENT, DEMOCRATIC, PEACEFUL, NEUTRAL AND PROSPEROUS SOUTH VIET NAM

1.- To set up a broad and progressive democratic regime.

2.- To build an independ-ent and self-supporting economy; to improve the people's living conditions.

3.- To enact the land policy, to carry out the

4.- To build a national democratic culture and education, to develop science and technology; to promote

5.- To guarantee the interests of factory and office workers and other labouring people and see to their live-

6.- To build up South Viet Nam liberation armed forces powerfully with a view to

POLITICAL PROGRAMME of the South Viet Nam National Front For Liberation

liberating the people and defending the fatherland.

7.- To show gratitude to martyrs, to attend to disabled armymen, to reward the armymen and civilians distinguished in the fight against U.S. aggression and national salvation. 8 - To organize social

o .- To carry out equality between man and woman: to protect mothers and children. vo - To strenghten unity to practice equality and mutual assistance among na-

tionalities. of creed, to achieve unity and equality among the different religious communities.

South Viet Nam settlement".

FOREIGN POLICY OF 12 - To welcome puppet PEACE AND NEUTRALofficiers and soldiers and puppet officials back to the just cause: show leniered ITY.

(passed in Aug. 1967)

IV .- TO APPLY A

and give a humane treatment

to rallied armymen and pri-

13. - To protect the rights

and interests of overseas Viet-

14.- To protect the legi-

timate rights and interest

of foreign residents in South

III TO RESTORI

NORMAL RELATION

RETWEEN NORTH AND

SOUTH VIET NAM: PRO

CEED TOWARD PEACE

FUL REUNIFICATION OF

THE FATHERLAND.

soners-of-war.

namese:

NORTH VIET NAM

"Ten extra million metres of cloth for South Viet Nam" emulation drive

PHA VANG CAN Minister for Light Industry

THE DRVN Government's decision to decision to present the with 50,000 tons of rice, 10 too tons of medicines has given a fresh impetus to the mulation movement called Ten extra million metres of cloth for South Viet Nam among all Viet Nam textile workers. The drive is essen tially a broad mass movement inspired by a deep sense of duty towards the resistance duty towards the resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the responsibility for the people's well-being and the heartfelt affection for kindred South Viet Nam. The textile branch has a long-established tradition of revolutionary struggle with the actions of the Nam Dinh textile workers in 1940 and during the first Resistanand during the first Resistan-ce War and their heroic fight against U.S. destructive air attacks in the last few years. attacks in the last few years. Enthused by the generalised attacks and simultaneous uprisings of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people since early this spring, cadres and workers at all textile establishments, chiefly women workers, resolved to overcome difficulties to overfulfil the

State plan and have volun-teered to produce additional

HEROIC* TRADITION

X village in Ha Tay
province lies on
the bank of the

Day River with pows of clean and neat houses which, all day

to the village, the war memo-

ial offers an impressive

quotas. The Nam Dinh textile combinat which was subjected to repeated enemy raids an extra 1,000,000 metres of cloth for South VietNam. The March Eighth Textile Factory (Hanoi) has chosen to weave million metres although it is operating in dispersion. In spite of their poor equipment, local textile handicraft cooperatives have endeavoured to achieve higher norms.

In the course of the emulation movement, textile estab-lishments at central and regional level have devised varied and multiple methods to effectively impel it forward such as competition for "valiant fighter of Dacto" or "Valiant fighter of Khe Sanh" distinction in production, or "to do an additional 50,000 jobs for South Viet Nam"

Apart from its political significance, the "Ten Extra million metres of cloth for South Viet Nam" movement is also a grim effort to sur pass the planned targets through the raising of labour productivity: to fulfil the through the raising of habour productivity: to fulfil the 1968 State plan (already made harder by many difficulties arising from the U.S. war of destruction) and at the same time exceed it at least by to

million metres of cloth.

Although they are operating in dispersion which has caused the alteration of the production chain, textile estat lighments have readjusted their production to war-time, and made it less cumbersome and highly efficient while successfully coupling it with the fighting and insuring its safety through good air defence precautions.

Symposiums and democra-tic discussions held by cadres and workers help develop tens of thousands of innova-tions to remove difficulties in production. In spite of the lack of power-generators and equipment, state-run enterprises have been trying their best to maintain mechanised production to the maximum, improve technique and incretechnical equipment in all the links of the production chain and have been boosting labour productivity incessantly and steadily. Hundreds of workers have been trained to handle Diesel motors, and hundreds of old machines have been repaired and put back into operation. textile workers have launched a movement which calls for the carrying on of

The industrious and cou-

rageous inhabitants of village

new life with their own blood

and sweat, will defend it at

of the Party's village com-

mittee and chairman of

cost. Mr. Han, member

production along with repair work done by themselves. The Vu Bich Lien advanced and other tools. method at the Nam Dinh textile complex, the Ngo Thi Hien new way of "touring" the machines at the March Eighth Textile Factory (Hanoi) and the 3-quick move-ment — quick eyes, quick limbs and quick hands — in various enterprises have helped up efficiency by 2 metres for the whole branch and even 3 metres in some units for each work-shift.

The spirit of co-operation and mutual assistance between different units --- lending material still unused in stock popularising production experiences, -- has been further enhanced. With the assistance of the State and centrally-run enterprises, local handicraft co-ops are going all out to improve technique, and make thousands of new, improved and semi-mechanised looms

year, many enterprises had fulfilled their plans and made 7.5 million metres of cloth more than earmarked for South Viet Nam. These achie vements have opened up good prospects and it is expected at the end of 1068, the textile branch will have well discharged its task: fulfilling the 1968 cloth quota for the North Vietnamese people and turning out to million metres of cloth as a gift for Southern kith and

By the end of Nov. this

The feat accomplished by the textile industry is first of wartime economic reorienta-tion of our Party and government and at the same time a victory of the North-South kindred solidarity, for the sake of national independence and reunification.

Three U.S planes downed over North Viet Nam in one day

N Dec. 9, the people's armed forces of the DRVN shot down two fighter - bombers - an over two provinces south of the 19th parallel and an mananed reconsulassance plane over Haiphong.

On Dec. 12, a pilotless plane was knocked down On Dec. 12, a pilotiess plane was knocked down over Hanoi and the next day another one was brought down over Thanh Hoa, bringing the total of U.S. planes shot down over the DRVN since August 5, 1964

NEL ROLE DECISIVE IN ANY...

(Continued from base 1) Workers' Party wrote in his particle "Forward under the glorious banner of the October Revolution ":

"In 1959-1900, while the U.S. imperialists and their valets were using the most barbarous fascist methods to sow terror and perpetrate massacres in series, South Vietnamese revolutionaries held that the enemy had sustained a fundamental poli-tical defeat and was no longer in a position to maintain his rule over the country; popular masses acquired an increa-singly clear realization that they could no longer survive under the enemy's yoke and that they had to rise up in a life-and-death struggle liberate themselves

Amidst the turmoil of popular actions, on Dec. 20, ational Front for Liberation came into being, with its hi toric ten-point programme of action which was eventually to be completed and the Front's official Political Programme in August 1967.

Under the leadership of the NFL, the South Viet Nam people and armed forces have ever since been winning vic tory after victory and drivin the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys into an ever deterior-

Early in 1965, under impact of their powerful of-fensive, the total collapse of the Saigon puppet regime was but a question of time. The U.S. imperialists realized that their "special war," i.e. a war waged with local merno longer worked. They hur-riedly committed an Expe-ditionary Corps to a "limited war" in South Viet Nam, war" in South Viet Nam, the biggest of its kind in the history of the United States. To camouflage this naked aggression, the White House

kicked up a ballyhoo about a so-called aggression of the South by North Viet Nam and U.S. "commitments" to the Saigon regime. One of its familiar contentions was that "the Vietcong (the NFL) was but a creature of Harair" The rulers in Washington persisted in denying recogni-tion to the NFL just as the ill-famed G. Bidault had tried to ignore the Viet Minh

tried to ignore the Viet Minh and in refusing to engage in conversations with it. Many times in the past years. Johnson and support for the Saigon "Open Arms" programme demanding that WPL members lay down their weapons and go back to the "national community" to enjoy the "one man, no repeated this preposterous services and the community to enjoy the "one man, no repeated this preposterous was the control of the community of the repeated this preposterous view of his, "The Vietcong would have no difficulty being represented and having their views represented if for a moment Hanoi decided she wanted to cease aggression. I don't think that would be an unsurmountable problem "
his aides made it clear that the FNL representatives were allowed to take part in peace negotiations "only as members of the North Viet

Trying to make people believe they were not dis-missing straight away the four points of the DRVN four points of the DRVN
Government on the settlement of the Vict Nam problem. Washington however
insisted that point 3 was
totally unacceptable to them.
This point 3 reads: "The
internal affairs of South
Vict Nam must be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam Na-tional Front for Liberation without any foreign interfe-rence". As is known to everybody, the DRVN four points form a whole and

point 3 is the cornerstone, since the Viet Nam issue can be solved only as a result of the solution of South Victnamese problems. The answer proposed by the NFL Political Programme to South Victnamese problems is the most sensible and consistent with the aspirations of the most sensible and consistent with the aspirations of the South Vietnamese people and the basic principles of the Geneva Agreements. This Programme advocates the "formation of a national democratic coalition govern ment", the "setting up a large and progressive nocratic regime", the building of an independent and sovereign economy", and a "foreign policy of peace and neutrality". STICKING in the mud the

TICKING in the mud the U.S. imperialists, relying on the strength of their arms, stepped up their aggres-sive war not only against South Viet Nam, but also escalated it into the North, As the year 1967 drew to its end, this war reached an alltim high of atrociousness with the commitment of half-a-million GIs, but at the same million Gis, but at the same time the most crushing defeats befell the aggressors. Their hopes placed on the air raids against North Viet Nam gradually went up into smo-ke while at the UNO and all over the world their isolatio over the world their isolation was never so complete. Then came the beginning of the year 1968 with the lightning blows dealt by South Vietnamese masses in waves of genera-lized offensives and concerted uprisings. In the midst of this revolutionary storm, the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces emerged, as the spokesman of large strata of the South of large strata of the South Vietnamese towns-folk. In its Manifesto for National Salvation, the Alliance paid tribute to the contribution made by the FNL to "the mobilization, organization and conduct of the resistance againt foreign invasion" and stressed that the NFL should

Gradually, Washington had ordered the partial suspen-sion of bombing against the DRVN and withdrew from the race to the White House; Khe Sanh was evacuated in haste; Westmoreland was And saint was evacuated in haste; Westmoreland was replaced by Abrams who fell back on the so-called "clear-and-hold" strategy; Komer, the specialist in "pacification", was sacked, which meant U.S. actual renunciation of say hope of controls meant U.S. actual renuncia-tion of any hope of control-ling the large rural areas in the South. And the latest development was the decision taken on Nov I, 1968 by Johnson after lengthy consul-tations with leaders of both American parties and highranking civilian and military officials, to halt unconditio-nally all bombings on the whole North Vietnamese territory and to agree to a quadripartite conference in Paris to seek a political solu-tion to the Viet Nam pro-

The official Paris welcomed Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh with all the honours due to the head of an independent delegation while the popular Paris gave the NFL representative one after most rousing ova-tions to date in the history of this hospitable city.

Some rotten logs have been striving to dam up the swift course of events: the Saigon puppets have been demurpuppets have been demu-pring to the quadripartite conference and claiming that the Viet Nam problem should be dealt with in "talks between Hanoi and Saigon". Taken between two fires, the Washington rulers have tried on the one hand to apply pressure on their Saigon hench-men, but on the other hand have bared their utterly obstinate nature when reverting to the ir suggestion of a bilateral conference, which had been flatly rejected by the DRVN, and ringing the changes on their "commitments" to the Saigon regime. Meanwhile, "sweeps" and herding and forcible recruitment opera

tions against the South Vietnamese people and encroach-ments on the sovereignty of the DRVN have been step-

T is time to put the following question to the U.S. rulers: what are they expecting from their policy of half - measures, double-talk and stubbornness? What are they expecting from their ostrich-like attitude of persisting to ignore the facts

Facts have clearly shown that the FNL is the heir to that the FNL is the heir to the finest traditions of South Viet Nam's history, which abounds in struggles for in-dependence and democracy.

namese people of which it has taken due consideration in its political Programme.

city wards.

facts! They should realize as fully as possible and without any reservation that to solve problems in South Viet Nam — thereby settling the Viet Nam issue as a whole - their qualified interlocutor in South Viet Nam, the most worthy representative of the South Vietnamese people, the one who has full competence and real authority, is none other than the NFL, and the only answer is to be found in the five points included in Editor's Note.— As our entire people from North to South are commemorating the outbreak of the First Resistance War (Dec. 19, 1996) the founding of the South West Nam NFL (Dec. 20, 1996) and that of the People's Army (Dec. 22, 1994), we are printing below a report on how people in a village take part in the building of the armed forces.

Facts have clearly shown that the NFL is the truthful interpreter of the present aspirations of the South Viet-

Facts have clearly shown

Nov. 3, 1968 statement.

that the NFL is controlling the major part of South Viet Nam's territory and its writ runs not only in immense rural areas, but also in many

And the most eloquent proof is the NFL ability to bring into play the inexhaus-tible resources or the 14 mil-lion South Vietnamese, which make up the only aggregate power capable of standing up to the seemingly invincible force of the most formidable capitalist country and even of getting the better of it. Let the U.S. rulers face

> day and night for the second their heloved homeland. The villagers still remember well that in 1945, 250 people died of starvation while plenty rice was kept in French and Japanese stores and in the barn of landlord Ninh, and another 118 were murdered by the

battles, wiping out seve

French aggressors during the 1946-1954 Resistance war. In the U.S. war of destruction, 48 inhabitants of the

village administrative com-954 Resistance war, willage administrative com-e U.S. war of destruc-48 inhabitants of the village, including a ordinary people, regard the

VILLAGE HX (HA TAY PROVINCE) long, fill the air with the clicking of shuttles operating eticking of shuttles operating in the mosquito netting mill. Straight golden ricefields touch either bank of the canal lined with ever-green tree which stand mirroring in its clear THE REAR CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE FRONT-LINE and fresh water. At the entrance

pugnant woman, were killed during a U.S. bombing raid.
Formerly, the villages had
to buy hundreds of tons of with flowers blossoming all the year round. At the other end of the village is the time-honoured "Traditional Mala-bar Almond Tree" on which to buy hunareas of toms of rice every year to meet their grain need. Today not only have they enough rice to eat, but they have also been able to supply the front-line with hundreds of tons. Output of bar Almond Tree " on which, 25 years ago, Van Tien Dung, mow alternate member of the C.C. Politharo of the Witt Nam Workers' Party and Chief of General Staff of the Viet Nam People's Army, for the first time hoisted a hammer-and-sichle flag. Farther, a high dyke which witnessed the callant exploit of the village. mosquito-netting rose mosquito-netting
4.1 million metres in 1954
to 7.3 million metres in 1967
It is expected that a bigger
amount will come out of the amount will come out of looms this year. Life Life gallant exploit of the village getting better and is changing militia who in 3 days, fought visibly. Formerly most of villagers even illiterate. Today 35 people have finished university education. 32 are learning at higher education stablishments, more than 1,200 have enrolled in general of adults are attending complementary education classes or one in every 3 inhabitants. isibly. Formerly mos 5 battles, with the platoons of French troops. Today on this same dyke, guns still point their muzzles into the sky, next to groups of militia girls standing on guard to the sky to the sky to the scartly the sc or one in every 3 inhabitants is going to school.

EVERYBODY JOINS IN BUILDING THE ARMED FORCES

fight for the defence of the Fatherland as their primary task. When the front line needs one man, we are prepared

to supply 2 or 3." The party and the adminis The pasty and the daministrative committees have held sessions for the militia and villagers to retell their past sufferings and miseries. The sufferings and miseries. The more they hate the enemy, the stronger their determination to defend their revolutionary This explains why all gains. peoble have warmly respo to the movement for the build-ing of the armed forces. Every day, from very early in the day, from very early in the morning, to the ringing of the gong militia and the rest of the villagers come out to physical exercises. The mititia physical exercises. of the villagers come out to physical exercises. The mittin makes up 10% of the billage population and receives the devoted care of the villagers. devoted care of the vittagers. Many combatants' mothers save every grain of rice to get medicines for the vittage armed squad under training. The platoon of "grandpa querillas" 'led by 58-year old Trung has produced hundreds

litical and physical standards as in the army. They as in the army, assembled and given the same training as regular troops; politics, techniques, tactics, discipline, fitness tactics, disci

of spikes and many spears

and swords for the militia.

The women's platoon is assign

ed suitable tasks, logistics for

instance. Apart from a per-

manent aircraft-hunting team.

HX has formed a detachment

of reservists ready to replace

of reservists ready to replace the regular army. They are chosen by the villagers, pro-duction teams and organisa-tions and by the same po-

They often get field trai-ning, including marches in full kit sometimes for several nights running, to toughen themselves to hardships. Usually, after finishing their training programme, they rejoin their preduction teams and play the role as nucleus in the militia forces. month, they reassemble for a few days' drilling. They are fully prepared to go to the front when necessary and are in a position to go into action with their outfits.

For the formation of reserve detachments. schools in H X. have their program-mes of political education mes of political education and physical training for their pupils, especially those in the 15-16 age group, so that

they can qualify for military service like their fathers and elder brothers.

CLOSE LINK BETWEEN THE REAR AND THE FRONT-LINE Eamilies of armymen enjo

Families of armymen enjoy the affection, respect and as-sistance of the villagers. Last year when he was about to foin the army, Bao worried that he would have no time to do some repair to his house The co-op chairman said, "You The co-op chairman saia, "for can rest assured that we will see to it that everything goes all right," Next day, the co-op earmarked a sum of moncy for the purchase of the necessary material and sent men to enlarge his 3-room house into enlarge his 3-room house into a solid 5-room house for his family. Mme Quat from a family of war-martyr has been incapacitated. The co-op gives ther a monthly grant to buy rice and looks after her when she falls ill. Mme Thin has a son falls ill. Ame I hin has a son named Chuong serving with the armed forces. When she died, the co-op gave her a decent burial. Chuong's wife was later assigned a job at the stock-breeding station near her house to enable her to look after her children appropriate ly. Fathers, mothers and wives of armymen who can still do some manual work are given jobs suitable to their strength. capacity and the circumstan of their families and supplied of their families and supplied with good implements. Priority is given to their children when selection comes for envolment in major schools at home or abroad.

Every year, on red-letter days, the village sends delega-tions to the families of army-men with gifts. At Tet, the

(Continued base 7)

Feb. 7 — Camp Hollowsy in Pleiku attacked: 42 helicopters destroyed or damaged, and 350 GI's killed or wounded.

vounced.

Duong Lieu Deo Nhong victory
(Central Trung Bo, 20 km South-Southeast of Da Nang). Two pupper
battalions Nang). Two pupper
battalions listed, 400 weapons seized
(7 and Feb.) Viet Ra victory (50
km South of Da Nang); a battalion,
a company and 4 platoons of the

Oct.28—Shelling of Danang airfield and of that of Chu lai (90 km Southeast of Da Nang): In all, 163 U.S. aircraft destroyed (record enemy plane los-ses in a single day). 600 G.I. casual-

Nov. 12—2nd Bau Bang victory: 2,000 GI's (2 battalions) of the First Infantry Division put out of action 39 armoured cars and 8 heavy cannons and mortars destroyed. The greatest U.S. disaster to date.

Nov. 22-27 — Dau Tieng victory (65 km Northwest of Saigon): Three battalions of puppet Division 5 destroyed, a 4th decimated, 200 weapons seized by the patriots.

Dec. 8-9 - Dong Duong victory

in the PLAF March Towards Complete Victory

Dec. 20 — Founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liber-

1961

Feb. 15—Merging of various armed detachments formed by the people in various parts of South Viet Nam for self-defence against the regime of terror instituted by the Americans in Saigon after 1954: The Liberation Armed Forces were

Feb. 16—First National Congress of the NFL Election of the Central Committee of the Front with well-laknown Saigonese lawyer Nguyen Huu The as Chairman.

Dec. 31-Duong Long Victory (some 50km North of Saigon): For the first time, the PLAF destroyed an enemy battalion.

End 1963. — 80 per cent of the "strategic hamlets", the structure of the U.S. neo-colonialist policy in South Viet Nam, pulled down by

Apr. 11 — Vinh Thuan Victory (Mekong Delta, 200km Southwest of Saigon): Destruction of a whole network of enemy positions. 1,500 adverse troops put out of action. The war, Newswest State of a longer in South Viet Nam the story of a cat and mouse game but has become a confrontation between a lion

Oct. 31 - First attack on Bien Hoa airbase: 59 aircraft destroyed, nearly 300 GI casualties.

Dec. 7—An Leo
Trung Bo, 175km
of Danang). 680
wiped out, 6 M.113
APC's destroyed, o weapons seized

Dec. 8 - Jan. 3 — 65. Binh Gla victory (60km East-Southeast of Saigon): 2.000 enemy casualties recorded, 37 helicopters down and 37 military vehicles

puppet army wiped out. (Beginning of systematic bombing of North Viet Nam)

Mar. 7 — Landing of first corporate U.S. units (two battalions of the 3rd Marine Division) in South Viet Nam

May 28—Nui Thanh victory. For the first time, a U.S. company destroyed. 140 GI's put out of action.

140 Gir's put out or action.

May 29-21-Be Gia victory (Ito km South-Southeast of Da Nang). For the first time, an enemy multi-ablation force put out of action: 4 pupper regular battalions destroyed with 700 cosmal-ties, 400 weapons seized.

Collapse of the pupper company Fresh proof of the pupper force o

Jun.9-12—Dong Xosi victory (85 km North-Northeast of Saigon). Attack on an enemy entrenched camp, 1,500 an enemy entrenence camp, 1,300 adversaries put out of action, 16 helicop-ters and planes shot down, and 6 armoured cars and 2 cannons destroyed.

Aug. 18-19—Van Tuong victory (45 km Southeast of Da Nang). First large-scale operation by U.S. troops foiled: more than 900 GI's killed or wounded, 13 planes and helicopters shot down and 22 armoured cars destroyed: An "Ap Bac" for the

Oct. 10-14 -- Phu Cat victory (233 km outh-Southeast of Da Nang). Countersweep. More than 360 GI's of the First Air Cavalry Divison put out of action and 17 helicopters brought

Nov. 18 - Plei Me victory Oct. 19 · Nov.18 — Plei Me victory (Western Highlands, 340 km North-Northeast of Saigon): 3.000 adversa-ries including 1,700 Gl's put out of action (4 battalions destroyed), 44 planes and helicopters shot down, 88 military vehicles destroyed. Proof of remarkable stamina and

(42 km South of Da Nang). 3 puppet batalions destroyed, a 4th decimated, 1,050 enemy casualties, among them a U.S. general and a U.S. colonel (the operational HQ destroyed).

Jan. 8-19 and Jan. 31 - Feb. 3—Guerillas of Cu Chi district (30 km Northwest of Saigon) won fame by lighting of a series of sweeps conducted within the framework of Operation Five Arrows of Westmore-Operation Five Arrows of Westmore-land: 2,600 enemy troops mostly GI's killed or wounded, 90 helicopters or planes shot down, 83 military vehicles destroyed.

Jan. 27 · Mar. 7—Another "arrow" broken in the Bong Son area (190 km South-Southeast of Da Nang), 9,100 adverse casualties (5,100 Gl's and 1,200 south Korean mercenaries) recorded, 374 helicopters or planes shot down, damaged or destroyed on shot down, the ground.

Feb. 24 — Nha Do Bong Trang victory (50 km North of Saigon), breaking a 3rd arrow of Westmore land. 2 infantry battalions and 2 armoured squadrons of the U.S. de-troyed, an Australian battalion de-

Counter-sweep in Dong Giap (about 100 km Southeast of Da Nang): 3,500 enemy troops including 2,600 GI's killed or wounded, 67 helicopters shot down or damaged, 12 armoured cars destroyed or damaged.

Mar. 5 - 3rd Bau Bang victory: a U.S. battalion (700 men) written off the muster roll.

Mar. 23-24 — Munity of patriotic armymen of Armoured Regiment 1 of the puppet army: 185 adverse soldiers put out of action, 27 armoured cars destroyed, 9 tanks delivered to the PLAF.

Apr. — Disastrous battle count of the first U.S. dry season strategic counter-offensive (Nov. 1965 — Apr.

1966): 130,000 U.S. and foreign and local mercenaries put out of action (including 50,000 GHs), 1,000 plans or helicopters (one-filled filled aldiers of the bubbet army).

May 21 - Jun. 10 — Counter-sweep in the Plei Djireng area (Western Highlands, 360 km North-Northeast of Saigon): 2,000 enemy troops including 1,380 GI's put out of action.

Jun. 8, Jun. 30 and Jul. 9 — 3 successful ambushes against armoured columns of the U.S. First Infantry ed columns of the U.S. First Infantry Division 84, 105 and 90km North of Saigon: 135 vehicles including 126 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, 13 helicopters shot down, 1,000 GI's killed or wounded.

Jul. 23 — New shelling of the helicopter parking area at Nuce Man in Da Nang. 70 engines destroyed or damaged, 150 GI's put out of action.

Oct. 18 — Cal Duoc victory (Mekong Delta, 160km Southwest of Saigon): Attack on post and interception of reinforcements, 1,000 adversaries put out of action, 29 planes and helicop-ters shot down or damaged.

Nov. 5-20 — Attacks in the Plei Djireng area: A U.S. battalion, 7 U.S. companies and 3 puppet compa-nies wiped out.

Nov. 26 — Failure of Operation Attleboro launched on Oct. 15 in the province of Tay Ninh: 3,200 Gl's put out of action, 52 planes and helicop-ters brought down, 55 armoured cars

Dec. 27—Xuan Son victory (Central Trung Bo, 200km South-Southeast of Da Nang): A U.S. operational base orazed to the ground, 600 GP's killed or wounded, 13 heavy cannons and mortars destroyed, 5 planes and helicopters downed.

Jan. 29 — Failure of Operation Cedar Falls launched on Jan. 8 in the Ben Suc area (48km North-Northwest of Saigon): 3,200 Gl's put out of action, 200 echicles destroyed of amaged, 28 planes or helicopters

Feb. 22 — Launching of Operation Junction City in the borderland of Tay Ninh province, involving 45,000 men, 850 armoured cars and 200 pieces of artillery: The biggest operation within the framework of the 2nd U.S. dry-season strategic counter-

Feb. 26 - New major attack against Da Nang airbase : 94 aircraft put out of action, 1,000 GI's wiped out.

(Continued in

New U.S. Crimes in South Viet Nam

I N Operation Eagle mounted in implementation of their "accelerated pacification programme", the U.S. and puppet troops in South Viet Nam have committed new

According to still incomplete sta-According to still incomplete sta-tustics, in Nev. 1968 alone, the U.S.-pure troops and Pak Jung Hu-pure trains conducted nearly non zaids, big and small-During these actions, they stopped at no arcottles to concentrate people. The massed it has in Thailland and the yth Pleet and dumped thousands of

tons of bombs daily on heavily populated areas including those in the vicinity of cities and towns. The number of B 52*s doubted and that of sorties trebled, and the sprayings of toxic chemicals and C.S. gas against South Victnamese civilians were also intensified. were also intensified.

were also intensined.

In the Cam Lo sector and the DMZ (North of Quang Tri province) in the 3 days ending Nov. 23, the U.S. 3rd Marine Division killed or wounded thousands of civilians in ite raids

In a prolonged raid on the Dien Ban sector, Quang Nam province,

which began on Nov. 20. 7,000 U.S. marines herded 2.500 people into concentration camps and killed or wounded hundreds of others.

wounded hundreds of others.

In a sweep on Nov. 15 in the coastal areas of the 4 districts of Phong Dien Quang Dien, Trieu Phong and Hai Lang in Thua Thien and Quang Tri press, they also assembled 13,000 people in concentration areas and flattened with buildozers all villages and hamlets.

Raids, arson, bombing and shelling against civilians also hit the Mekong delta. In 2 days, Nov. 18 and 19, B 52's, B 57's, jets and helicopter gunships dropped thousands of tons of bombs which kindled devastating fires in the various hamlets of Vinh Hoa and Dong Yan villages and nearly areas, Rach Gia province, to support 2,000 troops engaged in a killed and many others wounded.

UNDER THE NFL GLORIOUS BANNER

REVOLUTIONARY POWER STRENGTHENED IN SOUTH VIET NAM

RIGHT at its birth in Dec. 1960, the South Viet Name forth as its objective the estab lishment of people's power. In its July 20 statement, it stated in no uncertain terms :

"The NFL is the symbol of the union for national salvation of the 14 million South Vietnamese. It is the architect of all their victories, Under its glorious banner, fourfifths of South Viet Nam's territory have been liberated and more than 10 million people are zealously busy establishing revolutionary power, building a new life, surmounting all difficulties, ready to make every sacrifice under the "all for our victory over the U.S. aggressors watchword. The NFL is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, de facto as well as de jure. Not only does it enjoy the affection and the confidence of South Vietnamese people, but it has also been recognised and supported by many governments and by all progressives in the world".

Revolutionary power has been able to emerge in South Viet Nam at the price of 8 years of NFL hard but successful struggle, both political and military.

THE 10-point programme of action published by the NFL after its founding had such a popular appeal that its impact shook the U.S. - Ngo Dinh Diem regime to its foundations. The slogan calling for the "building of an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam" which meets the deepest aspirations of the people has stirred the overwhelming majority of the urban and rural population into a gigantic effort to seize power.

From 1960 to 1965, in the liberated areas of South Viet Nam a form of State power came into existence under the direction of local NFL bodies: these were people's selfmanagement committees. Their function was to deal with the counterrevolutionary activities of enemy agents, organise the life of the masses and to see to the implementation of the Front policies, such as distribution of land to peasants, strengthening of national union, development of culture, etc...

In 1966, the powerful waves of actions by various strata of the urban population, especially Buddhists and students, struck a fatal blow at the prestige of the puppet regime in the cities. The stepped-up and sustained guerilla activities in urban and suburban areas made possible such revolutionary feats of the masses as destruction of control records kept by the puppet administration, wiping out of cruel agents at grass-roots leyel, etc... which paved the way for the setting up of the first people's

self-management committees in the very areas under enemy control.

In the countryside and mountain areas, after the PLAF successful countering of the first dry-season offensive involving 200,000 troops of the U.S. Expeditionary Corps (1965-1966), it was the beginning of the extensive disruption of the enemy's grip and the destruction of thousands his "strategic hamlets". The network of people's self-management committees reached out to the vicinity of various cities and urban

In 1967, the fiasco of the 2nd dry-season offensive by 400,000 GI's accelerated the disintegration of the puppet administration in the countryside. During Summer and Autumn of the same year, the second wave of "simultaneous uprisings" (the first took place in 1959-1960) of the people in Long An, My Tho, Ben Tre, then Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces and along National Route No I and other strategic communication lines. was coupled with attacks and continued deep incursions in 46 cities, urban centres and U.S.-puppet military bases, as a sort of dress rehear-sal of the staggering generalized attacks and concerted uprisings which first days of 1968. These large-scale actions resulted in the speeding up of the establishment of ple's power in the cities as well as in the countryside.

HE events of early 1968 decisively made possible the setting up of revolutionary power on an unprecedented scale. Most of the enemy's oppressive apparatus in the countryside was shattered, and the countryside was naturered, and the bulk of the "pacification" teams swept away. In an unusually enthu-siastic atmosphere, the people elect-ed Liberation People's Councils and People's Coumittees, from village up to district and provincial levels. Ben Tre, a province in the Mekong delta, has witnessed the advent of

people's power in 80 villages cover-

ing an area of 1,200 square kilometres with half a million inhabitants. In with nail a million inhabitants. In the first 20 days of August, My Tho, another province of Nam Bo, return-ed 21 Liberation people's councils and people's committees in the villages of Chau Thanh, Cai Lay and Cai Be districts. 20 per cent of the newly elected represe women. A very big turn-out - from 70 to 100 per ex according to the villages — was recorded. At Phu Phong village, immediately after an intense U.S. air bombing, all grownups went to the polls. My Phuoc village held its elections while fighting off an enemy raid. In Western Nam Bo, one province, 9 districts and 85 villages have staged their elections. Topping the list was Ca Mau province which, on August 19, chose its 9-member Liberation Peo-

ple's committee at provincial level, 7 such committees at district level and 35 at village level (out of the total 46 villages). In Can Tho province, polling has been completed in 2 districts and 13 villages. Kien Phong had its provincial organs elected and at the same time liquidated 6 enemy concentration areas and 50 strategic hamlets, people's power has been entended to 67 of its villages. People's committees are now operating in 36 villages of An Giang province

In the Western Highlands, Gia Lai has held its provincial elections, and Dac Lac, popular consultations in 30 villages and 6 districts.

In Trung Bo, in Quang Ngai province revolutionary power has been established in 107 villages, 66 of them in the uplands. In a sector of Quang Da province cram-med with GI's, the people literally encircled and cordoned off the latter and carried out their voting. 73 villages of Quang Tri possess their elected bodies. Lastly, Thus Thien province has selected its representatives at provincial level and in 5 of its districts and 29 of

Revolutionary power has been consolidated even in areas sur-rounding the cities, which has permitted the keeping up of the offensives and popular uprisings. It should be recalled that these areas are inhabited by from 60 to 70 per cent of the victims of enemy sweeps who had been forced out of their native places to re-settle there. Now the opportunity has come for them to take their revenge by participating in the establish-ment of revolutionary power in their new home, assisting in the formation of local armed units and giving a push to the popular

Under favour of the Spring offensives, South Vietnamese cities have really made a leap forward in the establishment of people's power, which has been installed in numerous quarters. This has led to the crumbling of enemy administration, transformed the U.S. pupper rearbase into a front-line of the people's forces, and considerably reduced or completely done away with the possi-bility for the enemy of using the cities as spring boards for attacks against

EVERYWHERE, in the cities as well as in the countryside has been giving a powerful impulse to the fighting and production. Many provinces of Southern Trung bo, including Binh Thuan ncluding Binh Thuan and Ninh Thuan, have provisionally allotted and to landless or land-poor peasants. Central Trung Bo has further pushed up the development of culture and education: 75,000 books, 45,000 copies of newspapers and 400,000 postes have been printed and dis-

tributed or twice as many as pre viously; hundreds of new primary and secondary schools and classes for adults have been opened for thousands of new pupils. In Central and Eastern Nam Bo, the movement for increased production and enlistment in the armed forces has attained record figures: My Tho has 46,000 hectares of newly planted ricefields, Rach Gia 34,000 hectares, etc... Not only young Vietnamese but also Chinese residents and people of Khmer origin, have voluntarily joined the Liberation Army. The namese Guerillas has cited the 3 provinces of Ben Tre, Tra Vinh and Tri Thien for their guerilla activi-

HERE is not a shadow of doubt that the NFL is excercising state power on vast areas of South Viet Nam's territory that such power has been unceasingly strengthening and that the Front is enjoying the affection and respect even of the people living in cities still under enemy control. This power of the people, by the people and for the people, built with the blood of the Liberation fighters, has become an effective instrument for the forces of the 14 million men and women in defence of the sacred rights brought them by the Revolution. Under the aegis of this new power, a new life is flourishing. which translates into concrete rea lities the deep aspirations of various sections of the South Vietnamese people as inscribed in the NFL Po-

It is clear that the people who have conquered this power through a hard struggle are determined to defend it to the end. Successive attempts of the enemy to nibble at liberated areas have miserably failed. It is their system of "strategic hamlets" instead that has been parrowed, and the recent sacking of Komer, author of U.S. plans winning the minds and hearts" of the people, is highly significant.

To his death throes, the enemy has been bending all his enemies in a desperate assault against the liberated areas: such is the meaning of the recent Operation Eagle or accelerated pacification program me" of the aggressors and the traitors. However, as foreseen, their attempt has been a disastrous fai

The wheel of history cannot be reversed.

The death knell of Yankee neocolonialism has tolled. The squalls of the revolutionary storm are sweeping the last debris of the pupper administration on which Washington has been pinning its hopes.

A new vista has alreadly been opened, radiant, for our 14 million southern compatriots.

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

THE NEL JUST CAUSE HAS WON WORLD PROGRESSIVES' SYMPATHY

lutionary

the Algerian people

MILION Miss

SINCE it was set up on December 20, 1960, the National Front for Li-National Front for Li-beration, organizer and leader of the South Viet Nam peo-ple in their valiant fight against the U.S. aggressors, has been winning increasing support from the socialist camp and progressives throughout and progressives throughout the world, as well as from the

American people.

This finds an expression in the following message from the Tricontinental Committee of Support for Viet Nam to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Central Central Committee of the Central C Nam NFL, greeting the early Spring victories of the South Viet Nam patriotic and people : «Standing leadership of the Standing unde in the frontline against the namese people have been fighting with courage and skill against the most ruthless imperialism of the century military and political failures.

With their Winter - Spring With their Winter - Spring Nam army and people have made the final defeat of U.S. imperialism a certainty.
That is why these successes onstitute an encouragement and a source of pride for the peoples of Asia, Africa,

major VN anniversaries such as the Day of Struggle for National Reunification (July questions regarding South On September 17, 1967, Head of State of the King-dom of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk declared to the 20 — anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam), the founding aniversary of the NFL (December 20), the representative of the NFL in Cambodia: "Cambodia takes a great pride in supportdeath anniversary of So Viet Nam hero Nguyen Van Troi (October 15)... In nearly takes a great pride in support-ing the struggle carried out by the Front and the South Viet Nam people right from the outset and we will conall countries, committees of support for the NFL have been set up. Famous Swedish playwright Peter Weiss has said that there is in his counthe outset and we will con-tinue to support you. Please rest assured of Cambodia's solidarity and friendship with Vet Nam as a whole, i.e. with the DRVN, and the try hardly a locality without an organisation of support for the NFL. Right in the United States, the people NEL of South Viet Nam Chairman of the Revohave founded such organisa-tions as the "Committee to End the War in Viet Nam", Council of the c and People's of Algeria H. Bounedienne said he regarded the NFL Political Program as the political program "Viet Nam Day Com mittee", the "Committee in Support of the South Viet Nam NFL" which have been them working untiringly for the just cause of the South Viet namese people. In their letter to President Johnson published in the New York Times on Fab. 16 106 The love, admiration and support for the fight of the heroic people of South Viet Nam has always been accom-Fab. 16, 1965, 416 profes rab. 10, 1995, 410 photessors at various science and tech-nical colleges in the U.S. urged an end to the aggressive war in South Viet Nam: this was but one of the many noble deeds of the righteous-minded American intellec-Nam has always been accom-panied by the strongest con-demnation of the U.S. im-perialist war of aggression. Even at the UN forum, from Even at the UN forum, from 1965 to 1967, the number of countries supporting the South Vietnamese people grew from 22 to 39 while minded American intellec-tuals opposed to cruality and injustice. Lord Bertrand Russell, the renowned British philosopher, Honorary Presi-dent of International War Crimes Tribunal, has com-mented scathingly that the fact that President Johnson grew from 22 to 39 while those supporting the U.S. government dropped drasti-

fact that President Joinson has decided to extent, on a large scale, the war in Viet Nam, proved that he had no regard for world opinion. Everybody considered him to Everybody considered him to be the most cruel and most incapable President that has ever ruled in the Uuited States, Lord B. Russell said. NFL FLAG FLUTTERS

ON ALL CONTINENTS WELVE socialist countries and six nationalist countries (Cambodia, Algeria, UAR, Indonesia, Tanzania, have been playing host to permanent represen-tations of the Front. Recently the Front has opened two information bureaus respect-ively in Paris and Stockholm,

with the consent of the French and Swedish governments. More and more Front dele gations attend international or regional conferences or pay friendly visits to foreign countries. Up to November 1068 the number of such delegations had amounted to 105. So far 14 international organisations bave admitted the Front cranications the Front organisations or organs as full-fledged mem-

The blue and-red Flag of the Front, with a golden star in the centre, is seen in nearly all countries. Everywhere the Frent's representatives receive lavish okens of love and admira tion and the voice of the Front is regarded as voice of justice and freed On November 4, 1068 w November 4, 1968 when

the Front delegation led by Mme Aguyen Thi Binh, member of the NFL Central mmittee arrived in Paris to take part in the preparatory meetings of the qua-dripartite conference on Viet nepartite conference on Viet Nam, "the French capital was astir" (Reuter). "Support to the NFL!" "NFL, of the authentic representations." the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people!" and "NFL will win!": hundreds of such big and small slogans, written French, together with a multitude of NFL flags were displayed and waved en-

alighted at Le Bourget airport. In this atmosphere of overbrimming joy, Mme Jac queline Gelly, Secretary Ge neral of the French Women' Union, voiced the French women's "double pride" in welcoming Mme Nguyen Thi

thusinatically amidst rousing

cheers as Mme Nguyen Thi Binh and the NFL delegation

UNSTINTED EFFORTS TO HELP THE NFL DEFEAT THE U.S AGGRESSORS COMPLETELY

HE peoples of the socialist countries and many other nations have been giving the people of Viet Nam, especially the South Vietnamese, a great and effective assistance. Apart from government aid, have initiated many collections in support of the Vietnamese people and the

NFL.
The working class of the Soviet Union, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslo-Poland, Hungary, Cectabase vakia... have volunteered to work overtime to raise funds for Viet Nam. Many orders for South Viet Nam have been fulfilled ahead of time. At the food processing factor of the working personnel are women, after learning of the early Spring victories the early Spring victories people over the U.S. aggres-sors, the workers who normally began their workday at 5.30 a.m. started it at 2.30 a.m. so as to turn out 800 tons of goods for South Viet Nam in the first quarter of 1968. And they exceeded the plan by 25 tons.

Vietnamese people. British Dean of Canterburry Hewlett

saved to the funds in suppor

Johnson before dying

butions have been used by the world's peoples in the movement of support for Viet Nam. "Viet Nam Day" and "Weeks of solidarity trary to the U.S. constitution. with the South Victnamese people" have been kept in all parts of the world. Following the "Shipload for Viet Nam" movement launched by the French people, many other shipments of aid collec-ted by the people of other countries have arrived at Haiphong port, including shipments of medicaments enjoying popular support and in fact was wielding political power in South Viet Nam. shipments of medicaments sent by Americans to the NFL. The wellknown painter Kockwell Kent has all the 10,000 dollars of his Lenin Peace Prize

fact that all U.S. attmpts to play up the role of the Saigon puppet administration's dele gation at the Paris Conference were likely to damage the United States itself. The U.S. his friends and relatives not to bring flowers to his grave but to contribute the money he emphasized, has engaged in a blind aley by supporting the Saigon military junta.

VIET NAM COURIER

of the fighting South Vietnamese people

namese people.

The history of the world people' struggle against U.S. imperialism will record such noble and courageous acts as the demonstrations of Japanesee workers, and other protest actions taken by Australian crewmen aboard Mustralian crewmen aboard workers. Boonary, the workers
the American Dow of the Sattahip airbase of the U.S. in Thailand... who refused to transpor or manufacture weapons for the U.S. war in Viet Nam, or the U.S. war in Vict Nami, or the hunger strikes by thou-sands of American soldiers who had rather go to jail than obey orders from the U.S. ruling circles and go and kill and get killed in South Viet Nam.

THE South Viet Nam peo-ple and FNL highly value the lofty support value the lofty support shown their righteous cause by the world peoples. In its July 20, 1968 state-ment, the NFL central Com-"We sincerely thank the

governments, mass organiza-tions, the peace-and justice-loving people in the world and the progressive people in the U.S. for their strong con-demnation of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen's crime of aggression and war crimes in South Viet Nam. U.S. deceitful "peace" manoeuvres, and their warm encouragement and active namese people who have been pushing vigorously ahead their generalized attacks and their generalized attacks and widespread uprisings to fulfil their task of liberating South Viet Nam and defending North Viet Nam, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and in the world."

AMERICANS PROTEST WAR AND URGE RECOGNITION OF NFL

O Dec. 7, 386 U.S. servicemen of the 1st squadron,18th armoured cavalry division stationed in California firmly resisted in California firmly resisted orders to assign them to South Viet Nam, UPI reported. They declared that the war obstinately pursued by the U.S. in Viet Nam, you was a simple of the control of the contr Very diversified forms of Viet Nam was illegal and con

The New York Times recently published a letter by Hans Morgenthau, an American public figure and expert of political questions, who urged that the U.S. expert of political questions, who urged that the U.S. recognize the South Viet Nam NFL. In his letter, H. Mor-genthau stressed that the NFL was an organisation

He drew attention to the

The NFL Prodictions Architect and Leader of the South Viet Nam Revolution

and incessantly aggravating inner-contradictions, they

are

are sliding irresistibly towards total defeat.

Meanwhile, the revolu-tionary loroes keep growing in the process of the battles. Alongside military gains, the liberated zone has been

politicies are enforced and,

and defeat the U.S. aggres-

sors, with mutual affection

and in the joy of victory, a new life is shaping.

New farming techniques are being applied with enthus-

iasm by peasants to whom the Revolution has brought 2 million hectares of land. With

the development of agricul-

small industry and handi-

crafts, a national economy

comprising many branches of activity and covering many

trades is taking shape ster

by step. In public health,

markable progress has also been made. Dispensaries and

maternity houses are found in most villages and hamlets.

Illiteracy has been in the

1065, some 85% of the school

age children have already

been reveiving instruction. Literature and art sees a

main liquidated

(Continued from base 1)

etc.. wiping out 480,000 enemy troops, destroying almost completely the network of "strategic hamlets" built at high cost by the U.S. and its puppet and liberating four-fifths of the territory with 10 million inhabitants, The U.S.1 d'special war?' thus came to a complete

Over recent years. spite of substantial U.S. war efforts: build-up of army of a million-odd men including more than half of satellite countries. st powerful means of war including the U.S. 7th Fleet and B.52 strategic bombers, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have been gaining increasing victories.
They have successively smashed two U.S. dry-season counter-offensives, success-fully preserved the liberated fully preserved the liberated zone, wiping out 800,000 adverse troops including nearly 300,000 Gf's and mercenaries of satellite vinning the first round in the fight against the U.S. "local war" strategy.

With the generalised at-With the general upristacks and simultaneous upris-ings in early spring this year, a new phase of the war has been opened in which the U.S. aggressors which the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have come under both military and political fire in their very lairs. Although they

understood in the context of force at their disposal, they the tough but exciting condihave irremediably beer forced back onto the defen been tions of people's war. sive and into passivity.
With their sinking morale In the organisational field, the NFL leads the armed

struggle, production and the building of the new life through its grassroots and regional organisations and through its specialised com-missions which do the duty of ministerial departments. The power it is excercising in essentially democratic : elecconstantly strengthened and enlarged. There, the Front's provincial people's councils and people's committees trative committees) which have been called on a and conle have been com pleted in many provinces Actually, the NFL is administering a real state

HE Front's influence and prestige keep rising at home and abroad.

Its authority extends to cities even most strictly controlled by the U.S. aggres sors and their valets, include ing Saigon, Hue and Da Nang, etc... The generalised attacks and simultaneous uprisings if it were not for the adhesion of the overwhelming majority of the population.

The NFL exerts its in fluence in all sections of the fluence in all sections of the population. In its Nov-ember 5, 1968 statement the Viet Nam Alliance of Na-tional, Democratic and Peace Forces, representing

the broadest sections of the South Vietnamese city popu-lation, reaffirmed that the South Viet Nam NFL was the great and principal fight-ing force of the entire South Vietnamese people's national united front directed against U.S. aggression", and held NFL should play a decisive role in any political settle-ment of the South Viet Nam

problem ' The objective of the strug which the NFL has laid down in its programme and re-stated in its Political Prógramme approved gust 1967, namely, indepen-dence, democracy, peace, gust 1907, namely, indepen-dence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity and ultimate peaceful national reunification, reflect the fundamental desiderata of the masses and the objective development of South Vietnamese society. They conform to the sacred interest of our entire people. For this reason. all the 3t million Vietnemese. from South to North, see in the N.F.L. the most qualified representative of the South Vietnamese people.

These objectives are also those of the world's peoples fighting for peace, indepen-dence, democracy and social progress. Consequently the SouthVietNam Revolution has been supported by the people throughout the world including U.S. progressives in the U.S. Ni-L representatives have been accredited to many countries, including neigh-bouring Kingdom of Cambo

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have all along tried to ignore the NFL The very hard blows which

forces and people have dealt them and which, as we have described above, have landed them in a blind alley and foretold their irremediable fai-lure have compelled Washing ton to agree to of a quadri peritite Conference with the ttendance of the NFL Thus. as victor and as the qualified representative of the South Viet Nam people, the NFL has come to Paris. Apart from the good will it has shown by accepting to take part in the Conference, the sensible and reasonable position it has made public, namely, cessa-tion of U.S. aggression, self determination to the South Vietnamėse people, gradual realisation of the reunification Viet Nam by the Vietnamese people of the two zones by peaceful methods without foreign interference and foreign policy of peace and neutrality, has earned it the sympathy of world pu-blic opinion and an advantageous negotiating pos re

SINCE the prehistory period, our people have had the legend of Phu Dong, the wonder boy who, at the approach of the invader, grew up into a giant. the atomic era, confronted with the most powerful and the most barbarons invader history has ever known, it is no longer a giant riding an iron horse and armed with a magic rod, but a giant armed with a sound political pro-gramme and advancing steadily on its two feet : armed struggle and political struggle.

It will inescapably carry the day.

To An American Friend

(Continued from page 8)

in the free zone or in occupied treas, at home or abroad, have areas, at home or abroad, have thus taken stand against the Americans ever since 1950. In Saigon in particular, Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho called on the people to take to the the people to take to the streets to protest against the call of two American warships the first to come into Vietnamese waters to take part in actions against our people. Consequently the ships had to leave Saigon in a hurry the same night of their arrival, taking with them the illusions which some of us had until then nurtured about the Stars and Stribes

But it was in 1954, that our fight was at its hottest. Dien Bien Phu had brought Dien Bien Phu had brought back peace. The provisional splitting of our country in two zones made it possible for the French expeditionary corps to regroup there and evac in not too great a hurry. The Americans took advantage of this situation to supplant the French and try to block the cunification of our country was at the time in the South and witnessed, with indignation, the first Yankee country. Together with Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Professor Nguyen Van Duong and other intellectuals, I called on our compatriots to look out and took part in the creation of

a popular movement to safeguard the threatened national unity and defend peace.

The attitude of Vietnamese intellectuals was, I emphasize, unequivocal: those in South were against the Americans and those in the North supported that stand, And it was our understanding that i doing so we were struggling

Opposition to America and defence of peace, are these equivalent terms? Yes, in that context. Does it take professional politicians to see that the American actions in South Viet Nam installing a puppet administration, creat mercenary army with ing mercenary army dollars, using the puppets and dollars to stir up hostility against the North, drowning in blood all demands democratic reforms in South ..., could only lead to popular uprisings and to war.

Repression hit the Peace Movement and things happened exactly as we had foreseen. Indomitable South Viet Nam did not reconcile itself to the fate of a neo-colony and a staging base against the North, and rose up in arms.

The responsible men of the Peace Movement including the three of us in the picture, were arrested, put in jail or deported. Professor Nguyen

Van Duong died while Lawyer Neuven Huu Tho, after countless tribulations, was freed by the people. The confidence our compatriots put in Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho of which an indisputable proof is his ap-pointment to the presidency of the NFL, has confirmed before history the glorious role played by 1954 Peace Mo vement in the whole of our struggle for the liberation of South Viet Nam and the reunification of our country. It at the same time testifies to the profound significance of the fight undertaken by South

Nam: a fight for peace

Must I add that the Gold

Peace Medals conferred some time ago on the Peace Move-ment in South Viet Nam and posthumously to our friend Neuven Van Duong, and the nternational Lenin Peace Prize conferred quite recently to Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh to Mme Nguyen XIn Dina, Deputy commander of the Armed Forces of the NFL, whave brought into bolder relief that character of our struggle in South Viet Nam as an endeasour for peace? Nay, not for peace in Viet Nam, and lone but for peace in general. Induced, is there anything clearer now? The tidal travers of the Name Name of the Name Name of Name o in South Viet Nam has forces U.S. imperialism to tear off its mask. Neither freedom no peace matter to it. It has waged a ruthless war and has apa ruthless war am has ap-peared in its true colours in the eyes of the peoples in the world who love peace and con-sequently national indepen-dence, democratic liberties and

The Regr...

(Continued from page 3)

village Committee's representavittage Committee's representa-tives bring new year wishes to grand-parents and parents of armymen. The latter are invited to the village's Tradition Hatl where the Party Secretary commends their children and grand-children's feats of arms. Relatives and wives of armymen attend monthly meetings specially held for them where they can report on their work and tell the villagers of their difficulties

effectively. In the past year, armymen's relatives were credited with otable achievements in production and in the buildi the armed forces, to mat exploits of their husbands and sons at the front-line and to

so that these can find ways and

means to help them

social progress, as their enemy No 1. There is not a people in the whole world who has not seen the hideous face of the Yankee imperialist aggressor and who does not believe now, as firm as steel, that however strong he may be, one is fully capable of defeating him as in Viet Nam if ever he dares attempt a new aggression else-where, on the only condition that one dares stand up and confront him.

> (To be continued) PHAM HUY THONG

them by the village Party and Administrative committees. Hundreds of these families

have been recognised as
"Three well" families:
many of their members have
accomplished their military accomplished their military duties well; those who remain at home have done their rear-line jobs well, while those at the front-line have fulfilled their combat tasks well. Most of the wives of armymen are elected model workers. Thanks to good results in production, many families have raised their annual income much higher than before when their husbands sons were still at home. I visited village H.X. when

I visited village H.X. when the harvest was in full stwing and when a group of young villagers was girding up to go up the line. From early in the morn-ing, people visited their fami-lies in large number. They talked and laughed merrily as if they were at a wedding harty f they were at a wedding party.
called on the Tit family. I called on the Til Jamily.

His wife was busy receiving visitors. Til packed up a few things and qigits while telling me in confidence, "I fed very cheerjul and me housest home that the co-op will look after my family property." An old man, may be the dawn of the village elders, and in a loud voice. "Do you know he only got his call-up paper 2 days ago and now he has got every-like greatly."

We all would have don the same thing, grandpa! If a whole company here receives a marching, order it will be available right away." a young

VIET NAM COURIER

million Viet

welcome not only by all the both parts of the country but also by hundreds of millions of people in the socialist system and other lands. Soviet Party and State leaders L. Brejnev and A.N. Kosygin, Premier of the En-lai and leaders of other socialist countries, hailed the NFI. Political Program as for the settlement of

Latin America and all progressives in the world.

4

THE AMERICA

VOICES OF ASSENT

WHEN the NFL Political Programme was made public in August 1967. Government Chou

Black people's anti-war demonstration in Washington cally from 33 to 20. Many international con ferences have made South

Viet Nam their central unique item of business: Bertrand Russell Inte tional Tribunal on U.S. Cri-Viet Nam in their Stockholm and Copenhagen hearings, the Grenoble Con-ference of World Lawyers in support of Viet Nam, the Cairo Extraordinary Session of the Asian-African Orga-nisation in support of Viet Nam, the Solia 9th World Youth and Student Festival the Montreal Hemispheric Conference for an End to the war of aggression in Viet Nam. etc

> Many mass organisations in all the five continents commemorate every year

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT



A U.S. BATTALION, A U.S. COMPANY AND A PUPPET COMPANY WIPED OUT NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST OF SAIGON

- A 12,000-ton Tanker Heavily Damaged at Nha Be, an Outport of Saigon.
- Fifty Enemy Targets Hit in One Week.

N Eastern Nam Bo comprising the provinces surrounding Saigon to the northwest, North, East and South, many fresh PLAF brilliant successes have been reported by Giai Phong Press Agency.

Giai Phong Press Agency.

On Dec. ist, a unit of the PLAF
regional forces overran a U.S.
encampment in Rach Kien, some 50
km north-northwest of Saigon, in a
half hours, putting out of action to
battalin or the present of the presen

red cars. armoured cars.

In Tay Ninh province, at Trang
Tron (105 km north — northwest of
Saigon) the Americans lost four
helicopters shot down on the and of
Dec. On the nights of Dec. 3 and 4
the patriots attacked and wiped out
a company and decimated another
one of the First Air Mobile Cavalry

A dozen kilometres further to the West-southwest of the same place, on Dec. 2 they intercepted a U.S. company, wiped out a squad and mauled two others.

About 40 km north of Saigon, in two consecutive attacks on Nov. 24

and 29 against a U.S. entrenchment, the PLAF killed or wounded 190 GI's, destroyed 28 armoured trucks and 5 heavy mortars, and shot down 4 helicopters.

4 aciscopters.
South - southwest of Saigon, the
PLAF on Dec. 4 heavily damaged a
12,000-ton tanker anchored at Nha
Be. It is to be recalled that last
Nov. between Saigon and the sea,
22 vessels and motor launches of
the centry of more, had been damagent of the sea of the s

ged, sunk or burnt by the patriots.

According to the same sources, in the Melows Heaving the Melows Heaving the Melows Heaving the Melows Heaving the Heaving the Heaving Hea

At the northern end of South Viet

Nam, from Dec. 5 to 8, in the Con Tien area south of the Demilitarized Zone, the PLAF inflicted on the enemy 170G1 casualties and destroyed 8 military vehicles during five actions, Gisi Phong Press Agency reported.

WESTERN news agencies repor-ted a series of PLAF actions against the enemy across the land between Dec. 5 and 9:

Inno between Dec. 5 and 9:

On Dec. 5 two U.S. companies were fiercely engaged 24 km south of Da Nang, in Dien Ban region, and a U.S. squad was intercepted 14 km north west of Da Nang;

—On the night of Dec. 5, beside My Tho four other provincial capi-tals and many other enemy positions, 28 in all, were raided.

On the night of Dec. 6, 100 shells were fired on the CP of the Duc-Phong sub-sector (170 km northnorthwest of Saigon) 12 on an airport northwest of Saigon) 12 on an airport and 15 others on a military training centre near Tay Ninh, 8 on the CP of the Hau Nghia military sector (34 km west-northwest of Saigon).

On Dec. 7, attacks were mounted against elements of the 9th U.S. Division near Ben Tre (at the

Mekong rivermouths), on U.S. Marines west of Dien Ban (20 km south of Da Nang), a position jointly defended by the U.S. and puppets near Hon Quan (95 km north of Saigon) and the CP of the Cai Nuce subsector situated at 270 km west-southwest of Saigon, near the southers

Hon Quan (a) km north of Salgon) and the CP of the Gal Nase subsectors of CP of the Gal Nase subsectors of CP of the Gal Nase subsectors of CP of the Gal Nase of CP of the CP of the Salgon of the Gal Nase of CP of the CP of the Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac On the Gal Nase of CP of the Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac Salgon of the CP of the subsectors of Dac Salgon on the High Plateaux), the Nase of Salgon, on the High Plateaux) the Nase of Salgon on the High Plateaux) the Nase of Salgon on the Salgon on the

Saigon, on the High Plateaux), the Nha Trang airport (320 km northeast of Saigon) and the basecamp of the U.S. Army at Long Binh (20 km Northwest of Saigon)...

Y OU are an intellectual, a peace lighter. Your concern for culture, science, moral conscience and man's happiness could not man's napposested to the war in Viet Nam. You came to Hanoi at a time when the U.S. air force was daily bombing the DRVN and our

capital.

If was at this time of year, Our entire people user circlevating the lounding arms circlevating the lounding arms circlevating the lounding arms continuously of the South You did not know much about the Front; in fact you knew so little of it that do deeply at heart this political event in the South, But if was precisely active that the political event in the South, But if was precisely active that the Front was like and ought to warderstand it that the Viril Nam you, and that has made of you one of those Americans most ager to wage the leaders of warder to with the life of the control of the war.

Now gasin we are celebrating as a support of the surface of the control of the c

Now again we are celebrat-Now again we are celebrat-ing the anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam NFL. True, the situa-tion has changed: the U.S.

To an American Friend

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 8th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

authorities have begun to admit willy-milly that nothing could be solded there, without the Front, that authentic representative of our Southern compatriots. I cannot help realling to mind those farcoff days of your stay in Hanoi and the first question you asked me about the Front.

One day, I till remember, you went to our Revolution Museum, and I wan keeping you company. You, tilophal entitled to the till remember, you went to our Revolution Museum, and I wan keeping you company. You, tilophal entitled me in it bestel Lauyer Nguyen Huu The, the present Chairman of the Sould Name, North Viel Nam, what about all this that surprised you to find him and me side by You went from one surprise to another when I gave you more septiment to another when I gave you more septiment to another when I gave you more septiment on a surprise to another when I gave you more septiment on the surprised you work of the surprised you would be surprised you would be surprised you would be surprised you will be surprised you will

lauver like Nguyen Huu Tho and at the same time a teacher like me, I told you. He was Nguyen Van Dwong and taught is at the Faculty of Law in Saigon. He is dead. For the country, If he had been still alive there is no doubt that at that time he would have been serving here like Lauyver like myself or lighting three like Lauyver. Tho. You wondered whether you had run by chance into a small group of intellectuals who had taken to politics or if really we, Vietnamese intellectuals, all dedicated ourselves to the struggle and public affairs.

During your sojourn in our country. I had on many occa-sions spoken to you about the three of us. If might be presumed that had the United States not taken the fancy to seize control of at least one part of our country, the

Vistnamese intellectuals would have been, on a Vietnamese territory without any demar-cation line, addressing them-selves to literary or artistic creation or scientific research, or to teaching, attending to patients, calculating, builto patients, calculating, but-ding, manufacturing and what not, just as their coun-terparts in America and other countries are doing. One might imagine that, in our case, the only peculiarity, if any, is that after nearly entury of foreign domination any, is that after nearly a century of foreign domination and nearly ten years of arduous struggle to recover independence and freedom we must be working with more tightly our work to the destiny of our Motherladestiny of our Motherlad and the future of our people.

But the Americans have interfered in our country. What are their motives? We would leave it to the profes-

sional politicians to find out and analyze them. In any case, the objective truth is that the dimericans began middling. The French colonisitist still held on, but already came to dearly realize that they could never a spin. The Americans started helping them, then replaced them when the French only controlled, and courte, the southern hall of our country, We, Victurances intellectuals, stood up against the countern that the southern hall of our country, We, Victurances intellectuals, stood up against the countern and the time except to resist with all our strength and energy this lineares made in the time accept to resist with all our strength and energy this lineares made and the time started and except this lineares and the time held high the banner of independence and freedom and not form of the started of the started the statistics. The intellectuals of Viet sional politicians to find out

bestiality.

The intellectuals of Viet
Nam, whether they live in
the North or in the South, (Continued page 7)

Defeat the U.S. aggressors, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam!

(Excerpt from the Potitical Programme of the South Viet Nam NFL)